

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The Yellow-billed Tropic Bird near Phoenix, Arizona. — In April, 1905, a specimen of the Yellow-billed Tropic Bird (*Phaëthon americanus*) was taken alive near Phoenix, Arizona. The bird had dropped in a field from utter exhaustion. The bird, or birds, for there might have been more of them, probably came up by way of the Gulf of California, thence following the Gila River, became bewildered and lost. — Geo. F. Breninger, *Phoenix, Arizona*.

Fregata aquila at San Pablo Bay, California.— A specimen of this southern species was shot, June 20, 1905, by P. J. Walsh at Black Point, Marin Co., at the mouth of Petaluma Creek, a tributary of San Pablo Bay. The bird, an immature male, was taken to a local taxidermist where I had the pleasure of examining it.—EDWARD WINSLOW GIFFORD, California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, Cal.

Brant's Nest.—Last April I bought a set of four Brant's (Branta bernicla leucogastra) eggs with the nest of Mr. J. S. Warmbath of Washington, D. C. As this is one of the first nests of this bird found, it may be of interest to record it.

Mr. Warmbath accompanied Lieut. Peary's supply ship to Cape Sabine, Ellesmere Land, leaving July, 1899, and returning in October, 1901.

The nest was found, June 17, 1900, on a ledge of rock, 20 feet from the ground among Eider Ducks' and Glaucous Gulls' nests. Both birds were shot.

Mr. Warmbath says: "The Brant's eggs were not incubated, but quite fresh, as I had the pleasure of eating the contents when blown. It was the first taste of any kind of eggs I had had for about twelve months."

The female was shot on a slight elevation above the nest and the male in the water near it. On the same island Eider Ducks and Glaucous Gulls were nesting.

All the islands and the mainland of Buchanan Bay were visited that season, but no other Brant's nest was found. The next year Mr. Warmbath shot several specimens, but found no more eggs.

He has one egg which he secured in Greenland in 1901 and knows of two more secured by Eskimos the same season in Greenland which were turned over to Lieut. Peary.

The eggs are dull creamy white and smaller than the eggs of the Black Brant (Branta nigricans). The measurements are as follows: 2.40 inches \times 1.60, 2.30 \times 1.75, 2.30 \times 1.65, 2.40 \times 1.70 inches. — John E. Thayer, Lancaster, Mass.

A Brood of Albino Spoonbill Ducks (Spatula clypeata). — I am much indebted to Mr. Alex. Calder, taxidermist, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, for a most striking photograph of three mounted Spoonbill Ducks, as white as the driven snow. The most interesting feature is that they all belonged to the same brood. Mr. Calder writes under date of June 16, 1905: "They